

**FINAL  
DECISION DOCUMENT FOR  
FORMER MOTOR POOL AREA 800  
PARCELS 164(7), 11(7), 12(7), AND 68(7)  
FORT McCLELLAN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA**

**ISSUED BY: THE U. S. ARMY**

**APRIL 2001**

**U.S. ARMY ANNOUNCES  
DECISION DOCUMENT**

This Decision Document presents the determination that no further remedial action will be necessary to protect human health and the environment at Former Motor Pool Area 800, Parcels 164(7), 11(7), 12(7), and 68(7) at Fort McClellan (FTMC) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The location of the parcels at FTMC is shown on Figure 1. In addition, this Decision Document provides the site background information used as the basis for the no further action decision.

This Decision Document is issued by the U.S. Army Garrison at FTMC with involvement by the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Cleanup Team (BCT). The BCT is made up of representatives from the U.S. Army, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region IV, and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM). The BCT is responsible for planning and implementing environmental investigations at FTMC.

Based on the results of the site investigation (SI) completed at Former Motor Pool Area 800, Parcels 164(7), 11(7), 12(7), and 68(7), the U.S. Army will implement no further action at the site. This decision was made by the U.S. Army with concurrence by the BCT.

This Decision Document summarizes site information presented in detail in background documents that are part of the administrative record for Former Motor Pool Area 800, Parcels 164(7), 11(7), 12(7), and 68(7). A list of background documents for Parcels 164(7), 11(7), 12(7), and 68(7) is presented on Page 2. A copy of the administrative record for Parcels 164(7), 11(7), 12(7) and 68(7) is available at the public repositories listed on Page 3.

**REGULATIONS  
GOVERNING SITE**

FTMC is undergoing closure by the BRAC Commission under Public Laws 100-526 and 101-510. The 1990 Base Closure Act, Public Law 101-510, established the process by which

U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) installations would be closed or realigned. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program requires investigation and cleanup of federal properties prior to transfer to the public domain. In addition, the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) (Public Law 102-426) requires federal agencies to identify real property on military installations scheduled for closure that can be transferred to the public for redevelopment or reuse. Consequently, the U.S. Army is conducting environmental studies of the impact of suspected contaminants at parcels at FTMC. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC follows the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process.

**SITE BACKGROUND**

FTMC is located in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains of

## **PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR PARCELS 164(7), 11(7), 12(7), and 68(7)**

Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. (ESE), 1998, *Final Environmental Baseline Survey, Fort McClellan, Alabama*, prepared for U.S. Army Environmental Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, January.

IT Corporation (IT), 2001, *Final Site Investigation Report, Former Motor Pool Area 800, Parcels 164(7), 11(7), 12(7), and 68(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, April.

IT Corporation (IT), 2000, *Final Human Health and Ecological Screening Values and PAH Background Summary Report, Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, July.

Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), 1998, *Final Background Metals Survey Report, Fort McClellan, Alabama*, July.

northeastern Alabama near the cities of Anniston and Weaver in Calhoun County. FTMC comprises two main areas of government-owned properties: the Main Post and Pelham Range. Until May 1998, the FTMC installation also included the Choccolocco Corridor, a 4,488-acre tract of land that was leased from the State of Alabama. The Main Post, composed of 18,929 acres, is bounded on the east by the Choccolocco Corridor, which previously connected the Main Post with the Talladega National Forest. Pelham Range, which is made up of 22,245 acres, is located approximately 5 miles due west of the Main Post and adjoins the Anniston Army Depot on the southwest.

Former Motor Pool Area 800 (Parcel 164[7]) is located in the north-central portion of the Main Post. The site is a rectangular plot oriented northeast-southwest

on 3rd Avenue near 21st Street (Figure 1). A washrack, an oil/water separator, a grease rack, and an aboveground fuel storage facility are located within Parcel 164(7).

Parcel 11(7) is a former underground storage tank (UST) associated with Building T-888 within Parcel 164(7). This UST location is adjacent to (south of) a formerly used grease pit and has four existing monitor wells associated with it. A small drainpipe (approximately 6 inches in diameter) is located near the fence-line directly south of the tank.

Parcel 12(7) consists of USTs associated with former Building 894 within Parcel 164(7). According to the environmental baseline survey (EBS), two tanks (one motor gasoline, one diesel) were removed in 1991 (Environmental Science and Engineering [ESE], 1998). This

area is now the location of two aboveground storage tanks (AST). The ASTs have a capacity of 10,000 gallons each and formerly contained fuel oil.

Parcel 68(7) is a washrack (Building 866) that was built around 1941 and had a rotating skimmer-type oil/water separator. This facility was rebuilt in 1991 with a settling basin attached to a coalescing plate oil/water separator, which discharged to the sanitary sewer (ESE, 1998).

Site elevation at Former Motor Pool Area 800 is approximately 800 feet above mean sea level and the land surface slopes to the west-southwest. A small stream is located southeast of the site and flows to the southwest. Man-made surface drainage features are located along the northwestern and southwestern parcel boundaries.

## **PUBLIC INFORMATION REPOSITORIES FOR FORT McCLELLAN**

### **Anniston Calhoun County Public Library**

Reference Section

Anniston, Alabama 36201

Point of Contact: Ms. Sunny Addison

Telephone: (256) 237-8501

Fax: (256) 238-0474

Hours of Operation: Monday – Friday 9:00 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.

Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Sunday 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

### **Houston Cole Library**

9<sup>th</sup> Floor

Jacksonville State University

700 Pelham Rd

Jacksonville, Alabama 36265

Point of Contact: Ms. Rita Smith (256) 782-5249

Hours of Operation: Monday – Thursday 7:30 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.

Friday 7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Saturday 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Sunday 3:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.

### **SCOPE AND ROLE OF PARCEL**

Information developed from the environmental baseline survey (ESE, 1998) was used to group areas at FTMC into standardized parcel categories, using DOD guidance. All parcels received a parcel designation for one of seven CERFA categories or a non-CERCLA qualifier designation, as appropriate. The seven CERFA categories include CERFA Uncontaminated Parcels (Categories 1 and 2), CERFA Contaminated Parcels (Categories 3 through 7), and CERFA Qualified Parcels. Former Motor Pool Area 800, Parcels 164(7), 11(7), 12(7), and

68(7) were categorized as CERFA Category 7 parcels. CERFA Category 7 parcels are areas that are not evaluated or that require further evaluation (ESE, 1998).

With the issuance of this Decision Document, Parcels 164(7), 11(7), 12(7), and 68(7) are recategorized as CERFA Category 3 parcels. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response.

### **SITE INVESTIGATION**

An SI was conducted at Former Motor Pool Area 800, Parcels 164(7), 11(7), 12(7), and 68(7) to determine whether chemical constituents are present at the site at concentrations that present an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment (IT Corporation [IT], 2001).

Fifteen surface soil samples, 1 depositional soil sample, 12 subsurface soil samples, 13 groundwater samples, 5 surface water samples, and 5 sediment samples were collected at Former Motor Pool Area 800, Parcels 164(7), 11(7), 12(7), and 68(7). Surface and depositional soil

samples were collected from the upper 1 foot of soil; subsurface soil samples were collected at depths greater than 1 foot below ground surface. Groundwater samples were collected from nine temporary groundwater monitoring wells installed during the SI and from four existing groundwater monitoring wells. Surface water and sediment samples were collected from natural and man-made and drainage features associated with the parcels.

Chemical analyses of the samples included target analyte list metals, target compound list (TCL) volatile organic compounds (VOC), and TCL semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC). In addition, the sediment samples were analyzed for total organic carbon and grain size.

To evaluate whether detected constituents present an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment, the analytical results were compared to human health site-specific screening levels (SSSL) and ecological screening values (ESV) for FTMC. The SSSLs and ESVs were developed as part of human health and ecological risk evaluations associated with SIs being performed under the BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC. Additionally, metal concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs were compared to media-specific background

screening values (Science Applications International Corporation [SAIC], 1998), and SVOC concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs in surface and depositional soils were compared to polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) background screening values (IT, 2000) developed for FTMC.

The potential impact to human receptors is expected to be minimal. Although the site is projected for industrial reuse, the soils and groundwater analytical data were screened against residential human health SSSLs to evaluate the site for possible unrestricted future use. In soils, with the exception of cadmium, lead, and iron in one sample each, the metals that exceeded residential human health SSSLs were below their respective background concentrations or within the range of background values determined by SAIC (1998). Six PAH compounds were detected in one surface soil sample at concentrations exceeding SSSLs and PAH background screening values. However, these PAH compounds are believed to be related to anthropogenic activities (i.e., asphalt pavement) and not related to operations conducted at the site. VOC concentrations in soils were below SSSLs.

In groundwater, the concentrations of four metals (aluminum, iron, thallium, and vanadium) exceeded SSSLs and the range of background values.

However, the majority of these metals were detected in groundwater samples with high turbidity at the time of sample collection, which caused the elevated metals results. The SVOC bis(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate was detected in one groundwater sample at a concentration exceeding the SSSL. Bis(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate is a common laboratory contaminant and is probably not a site-related contaminant. VOC concentrations in groundwater were below SSSLs.

Several metals were detected in surface/depositional soil, surface water, and sediment samples at concentrations exceeding ESVs and background concentrations. In addition, SVOCs (PAH compounds, bis[2-ethylhexyl]-phthalate, and phenol) and VOCs (trichloroethene and trichlorofluoromethane) were detected in a limited number of samples at concentrations exceeding ESVs. However, the potential impact to ecological receptors is expected to be minimal, based on the current and projected future land use of the parcel. The site is a well-developed area, consisting of buildings and paved roads/areas interspersed with limited grassy areas, and is projected for industrial reuse. Viable ecological habitat is presently limited and is not expected to increase in the future land use scenario.

## **SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS**

Remedial actions were not conducted at Former Motor Pool

Area 800, Parcels 164(7), 11(7), 12(7), and 68(7).

## DESCRIPTION OF NO FURTHER ACTION

Remedial alternatives were not developed for Parcels 164(7), 11(7), 12(7), and 68(7). No further action is selected because remedial action is unnecessary to protect human health or the environment at this site. The metals and chemical compounds detected in site media do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. Therefore, the site is released for unrestricted land reuse. Furthermore, Parcels 164(7), 11(7), 12(7), and 68(7) are recategorized as CERFA Category 3 parcels. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response. The U.S. Army will not take any further action to investigate, remediate, or monitor Former Motor Pool Area 800, Parcels 164(3), 11(3), 12(3), and 68(3) (formerly Parcels 164[7], 11[7], 12[7], and 68[7]).

The following costs are associated with implementing the no-action alternative:

Capital Cost:	\$0
Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs:	\$0
Present Worth Cost:	\$0
Months to Implement:	None
Remedial Duration:	None.

## DECLARATION

Remedial action is unnecessary at Former Motor Pool Area 800, Parcels 164(3), 11(3), 12(3), and 68(3) (formerly Parcels 164[7], 11[7], 12[7], and 68[7]). The no further action remedy protects human health and the environment, complies with relevant federal and state regulations, and is a cost-effective application of public funds. This remedy will not leave in place hazardous substances at concentrations that require limiting the future use of the parcel, or that require land-use control restrictions. The site is released for unrestricted land reuse. Parcels 164(7), 11(7), 12(7), and 68(7) are

recategorized as CERFA Category 3 parcels. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response. There will not be any further remedial costs associated with implementing no further action at Former Motor Pool Area 800, Parcels 164(3), 11(3), 12(3), and 68(3) (formerly Parcels 164[7], 11[7], 12[7], and 68[7]).

## QUESTIONS/COMMENTS

Any questions or comments concerning this Decision Document or other documents in the administrative record can be directed to:

Mr. Ronald M. Levy  
Fort McClellan BRAC  
Environmental Coordinator  
Tel: (256) 848-3539

E-mail: LevyR@mcclellan-emh2.army.mil

## ACRONYMS

ADEM	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
AST	aboveground storage tank
BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
EBS	Environmental baseline survey
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESE	Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc.
ESV	ecological screening value
FTMC	Fort McClellan
IT	IT Corporation
PAH	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
SAIC	Science Applications International Corporation
SI	site investigation
SSSL	site-specific screening level
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
TCL	target compound list
UST	underground storage tank
VOC	volatile organic compound

**Prepared under direction of:**

---

Ellis Pope  
Environmental Engineer  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District  
Mobile, Alabama

---

Date

**Reviewed by:**

---

Ronald M. Levy  
BRAC Environmental Coordinator  
Fort McClellan, Alabama

---

Date

**Approved by:**

---

Glynn D. Ryan  
Site Manager  
Fort McClellan, Alabama

---

Date